## Case 1:18-cv-05427-JSR Document 185 Filed 05/21/19 Page 1 of 29

j4o1simc 1 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK 2 3 SIMO Holdings Inc., Plaintiff, 4 5 18 Civ. 5427 (JSR) v. 6 uCLOUDLINK (AMERICA) LTD., et al., 7 Defendants. Conference 8 9 New York, N.Y. April 24, 2019 10 4:30 p.m. Before: 11 12 HON. JED S. RAKOFF, 13 District Judge 14 APPEARANCES 15 K&L GATES LLP Attorneys for Plaintiff BY: HAROLD H. DAVIS, ESQ.(SF) 16 GINA A. JENERO, ESQ.(IL) 17 MATTHEW J. WELDON, ESQ.(NY) MORGAN, LEWIS & BOCKIUS LLP 18 Attorneys for Defendants 19 JASON C. WHITE, ESQ. (IL) BY: ROBERT W. BUSBY, JR., ESQ. (DC) 20 SHAOBIN ZHU, ESQ. (CA) 21 22 23 24 25

(Case called)

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THE DEPUTY CLERK: Will everyone please be seated, and will the parties please identify themselves for the record.

MR. DAVIS: Good afternoon, your Honor. Harold Davis of K&L Gates, and with me here today is Ms. Gina Jenero and Mr. Matt Weldon.

THE COURT: Good afternoon.

MR. WHITE: Good afternoon, your Honor. Jason White for uCloudlink. With me is Bob Busby and also Shaobin Zhu.

THE COURT: Good afternoon.

All right. I'm very much looking forward to the trial next week. You'll be glad to know that in the criminal trial that I have ongoing before me now, we will have summations tomorrow, the jury will start their deliberations on Friday, so I'm confident that case will be over before we start your case on May 1st. Also, I will get you by no later than tomorrow my opinion, explaining the reasons for my rulings on summary judgment.

So I received a bunch of questions that you wanted to raise here, which seem to me to suggest that you thought that all the courts of the United States tried cases the way they do in California. Not true. So let's just go over a few things.

First, selection of the jury. I use the old jury box method. We will select a jury of eight. We'll put eight in the box. I will question them for cause. And then we'll have

peremptory challenges, three challenges per side, which are 1 2 done in rounds. My courtroom deputy will hand a board with the 3 cards from each of the eight jurors to plaintiff's counsel, 4 you'll exercise your first challenge, you'll hand the board to 5 defense counsel, they'll exercise their first challenge, and 6 we'll do that for three rounds. If you waive your challenge in 7 a given round, you don't lose your remaining challenge; you just lose that challenge. But if both sides waive in a given 8 9 round, of course, then we have the jury. So, any questions 10 about that? 11

Okay. In terms of opening, how long does plaintiff want for opening statement?

MR. DAVIS: I think 30 minutes or less.

THE COURT: That is the maximum. I never give more than 30, so 30 it is.

How about defense counsel?

MR. WHITE: That's fine for us as well, your Honor.

THE COURT: Very good.

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We will normally sit 9:30 to 12:30 and then 1:30 to 3:30. The one exception will be May 1st, when I have to give a speech in the afternoon, so we'll have selection of the jury and opening statements. We might get into the first witness, but I'm not sure about that. But certainly we'll just go in the morning, so we'll conclude after the morning session. But normally we'll sit with the jury 9:30 to 3:30, with a 15-minute

break at 11 and a one-hour lunch break between 12:30 and 1:30. So, any questions about that?

Good. Now the first question in the letter that my clerk got was: "We would appreciate clarification on how the Court counts time." Well, on my fingers, of course. But I don't set time limits unless things get out of hand. So I may ask you, with respect to your next witness: How long do you think you'll be on direct? If cross seems to be going on inordinately long, I may ask: How much more do you have on cross? And those will be, you know, reasonably binding estimates, so err on the side of caution when you respond. But I won't say you only have ten minutes left, unless I really think things are going on endlessly.

Question: "Does the Court keep the official time or do the parties reach agreement on the time themselves?" Well, as you can see, that's moot from what I just told you.

Question: "Does the Court prefer that all exhibits are admitted into evidence as they are used with the witness or at the end of the witness's examination?" Answer: When they are used with the witness. So what you should do, while you're free to supply me with copies of the exhibits in advance, frankly, and that's what I used to require, but frankly, I think it's easier just when you introduce an exhibit, give a copy to your adversary -- you will have already, of course -- and give a copy to my clerk, and then give the original to the

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Now some of this will be done electronically as opposed to physically, but the same idea.

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it's handed up.

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unavailable witness who has been deposed or whose testimony has otherwise been taken, then you need to submit to me, at least 24 hours before you intend to play the video, a marked-up copy,

hard copy of the transcript with any objections so I can rule on any objections. And I'll get that to you promptly after

And the way I like to see that is, on the pages of the

"Can video testimony be played?" So if there is an

"What is the level of foundation that needs to be laid in order to introduce an exhibit into evidence?" No more and no less than is required by the federal rules.

"How does the judge handle impeachment?" Now we shouldn't allow politics to get into this case.

But then the follow-up question was: "Does the Court need to see the testimony before it is used? Can the testimony be published to the jury?" See, that's the California style. That's not the style here. You put a witness on the stand. You do the direct; just the same way, you do the cross. If there are objections, you make your objections and I rule. then we have the cross and then we have the redirect. Sometimes we'll have recross. So no written stuff, no written testimony. You just put your witnesses on the stand.

transcript, the proponent maybe marks in the margin, let's say

in blue, the lines that they're planning to play, and then in the margin right alongside, anyone who's objecting, the other side notes their objection. You can note your objection either in words or you can do it by numbers in the Federal Rules of Evidence. Either one is acceptable. And then I'll rule and you can redact the video accordingly.

But this only applies to unavailable witnesses. So for example, if there is a witness who's on both the plaintiff's and the defendant's lists as a live witness, at least one side is quite sure they can procure the attendance of that witness, so we'll have that witness. No witness will be called twice. So whoever calls him first calls him first. If it's a hostile witness, you can proceed by cross-examination and so forth.

So I'll give you an example of how that would typically work. So the plaintiff might call a hostile witness from the other side because you think you want to make certain elements of your case. So you put that guy on the stand, you cross-examine him, in effect, because he's hostile, and you can then have leading questions. The defendant then is not bound by the scope of that examination, because you've already put him on your list, and so the defendant can now question him as if on direct and also responding to what came out in the plaintiff's testimony. Okay? Any questions about that?

MR. DAVIS: Yes, your Honor. Two questions for us.

First is, our expert witness, our technical expert witness, we will have a rebuttal case on validity, and so the question I have is that that witness would have to come up twice.

Generally he comes up after they present their invalidity case, rather than our witness affirmatively putting in his validity opinions before they've even put up their invalidity case. So to put a fine point on it, our witness will be Dr. Clark, and Dr. Clark will present his testimony in our case in chief, but because we're not even sure exactly what they're going to say on invalidity, and it's their burden of proof, it's their issue, we would then have a rebuttal case and bring Dr. Clark back a second time to testify on validity issues.

THE COURT: Well, I'm not foreclosing that, but I don't see why your adversary isn't prepared to tell you in advance exactly what they're going to say in that regard and then he can testify when you call him as to everything. Any problem with that, for the defense?

MR. WHITE: I think we've already identified the invalidity positions that we're going to put on, so I think we have done that. We have no objection to them calling him twice, or re-calling him, if you will, on the rebuttal case.

THE COURT: Well, if you have no objection. I certainly would not allow that for any witness other than an expert witness in this particular burden-shifting situation, but I will allow it there.

Okay.

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MR. DAVIS: And then I just had one other question --

THE COURT: Yes.

MR. DAVIS: -- which is about an unavailable witness on the video. So I understand, for a physical witness, we don't call them twice, but we each have say separate designations for the witnesses.

THE COURT: Yes.

MR. DAVIS: So when we play that video --

THE COURT: No, no. You play it once. So what happens there is, you've marked in the margin, say with blue line what you want to have played, they'll mark in the margin with a red line what they want played. They'll put their objections in the margin alongside your blue line, you'll put your objections to theirs alongside their red line. And occasionally you may want to say, one side or the other: If the objection is overruled, then we request the following lines for completeness, and those you can do in a green marker. So this will be more fun than the sandbox. But that's the easiest way for me to do it. And you can get me those even before 24 hours. I just need a minimum of 24 hours to do those rulings.

MR. DAVIS: And just one final question on that.

THE COURT: Yes.

MR. DAVIS: We are not sure what witnesses they're bringing live. They've indicated that they have three

witnesses, corporate representative fact witnesses that may either appear live or by deposition designation.

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THE COURT: Well, they need to tell you that before May 1st.

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MR. DAVIS: Okay. Part of the issue is that we need to -- they speak Mandarin, and so if we don't know in sufficient time, we can't have an interpreter here, and we've asked them repeatedly to tell us -- and they've declined to do so -- who's actually going to show up here at trial.

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THE COURT: Well, we're in Chinatown. If you want a Mandarin translator, we can find dozens here. But is there any reason you can't tell them say by the end of this week?

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MR. WHITE: By the end of this week, we might be able to do that. We're waiting to see what your ruling says.

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THE COURT: Yes, you'll have that tomorrow.

That's going to affect --

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MR. WHITE: Once we see that, we'll work with them and try to work it out with them.

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THE COURT: So hopefully you'll know by the end of this week, and in any event, certainly they should inform you of that no later let's say than April 30th, absolute worst case.

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MR. DAVIS: Okay. Thank you, your Honor.

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THE COURT: All right. Let's see.

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"With respect to the jury, when will we get access to

the jury pool information?" Answer: Never.

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"And how will we get such information?" Answer: You can't. Welcome to New York.

Next question: "Does the Court email us in advance or do we need to affirmatively ask for it or send someone to the court?" You can ask for it. The request is denied.

"Will the parties be permitted to ask any question to the potential jurors?" No.

So how does it work? Under my rules, you need to submit this fairly soon, your proposed questions, and I will select from those questions those that I think are appropriate. I am of the general philosophy that jurors are doing a tremendous service at considerable inconvenience when they come to serve on a jury, and I'm not going to impose on them intrusive questions. So if you have questions of the kind that I sometimes see, either sociological questions -- "What newspapers do you read? What television shows do you watch?" -or questions that are more ideological or attitudinal -- "What do you think about patent lawyers?" -- and of course I would be shocked to ask that question in any event because who knows what the answer might be -- I don't ask those kind of questions. I ask the questions that are necessary to determine whether someone needs to be excused for cause.

Okay. Sequestration questions. "The parties anticipate expert witnesses reviewing witness testimony,

including testimony at trial, in their opinions. If necessary, please confirm experts will not be sequestered." Wrong. They will be sequestered, because the federal rules were amended, what, now 20 years ago, to say that an expert cannot testify to anything beyond what's in his report. So the old-fashioned style of having the expert sit there and then comment is no longer, in my view, permitted under the federal rules.

"The parties expect fact witnesses will be sequestered until after their testimony." That's right.

"Will those apply to corporate representatives who are testifying as well?" So the rule in this district for all judges is, you may have at counsel table one corporate representative, even if he or she is going to testify, but only one. So pick your victim accordingly.

"Will the corporate witnesses be required to leave when the confidential information of the opposing side is presented to the jury?" What confidential information? You may recall my protective order when I alerted both sides to the fact that the likelihood that I will seal anything borders on zero.

MR. DAVIS: So for the plaintiffs, the only part of our confidential information that may come up I think would be during our damages presentation, there might be discussion of some of our profit margins and sales --

THE COURT: Oh, my god.

MR. DAVIS: -- and things like that.

THE COURT: Have you alerted the CIA to this? I'm sure the Russians are very interested in finding this out. They'll probably send several representatives.

Very unlikely I will seal that.

MR. DAVIS: Understood, your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay. "Does the Court have any restrictions on attorney movement during questioning -- must stand at the podium, etc.?" Rap dancing is not encouraged.

Here's what I will allow. During opening statements and during summations, you can stand at the jury box, as long as you leave like 6 inches. I don't want you really putting your head into the jury box, but you can go up to the jury box. But during questioning of witnesses, it has to be done from the rostrum back there.

We talked about depositions and live testimony.

So you say, though, "We would like clarification as to whether the fact that a party is bringing a witness live absolutely precludes either party from playing any of that witness's deposition testimony by way of designation whether or not the witness is a 30(b)(6) witness." The answer is: Yes, you're precluded. He's there on the stand. Sometimes a question comes up, well, we're still on the plaintiff's case, the plaintiff wants to have certain things brought out. That's why you get to call him even if he's a hostile witness. But

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there is no reason to be playing depositions. Of course you can play depositions for impeachment purposes. Let me go over that for a minute.

So you have the witness on the stand and you've asked "How much did you pay for that widget?" And he says, him: "\$4." And at his deposition, the terrible liar said 3.99. So you can really do it in one of two ways. You can either just say to him, "Didn't you say at your deposition 3.99?" And if he admits it, then you don't need to read the deposition. Or you can just go to the deposition. But when you go to the deposition, you do it this way: "Your Honor, I propose to read page 44, lines 7 to 9." And you pause for ten seconds because if your adversary has an objection, that's the time to make it. The only objection would be, "It's not impeachment." So if there is an objection, I'll rule. If there's just silence after ten seconds, you can proceed and read question and answer to the witness and then ask him whatever you want about it, like, "Wasn't that a bald-faced lie?" To which, if he was giving an honest answer, he would say, "Counsel, have you ever been a witness at a deposition? I wouldn't wish it on my worst enemy."

Okay. I think that's all the questions on your list, but what other questions or matters does anyone want to raise?

MR. DAVIS: Regarding the logistics, one question we had -- and we've seen it differently depending on courts'

preferences -- when we have a witness come up to the stand, we have a brief introduction, this is so and so, he's the CEO or whatever of this company, and he --

THE COURT: No, no. We don't do it that way. We'll swear him in, and you can ask him. Of course it is perfectly proper to ask questions about his background, you know: "What do you do for a living?" "A. I'm a CEO." "Q. You couldn't do any better than that?" So, okay.

MR. DAVIS: Same question for video, because sometimes they don't have context. And do you want to --

THE COURT: Well, on the video, you should be sure to give me the portion of the video that tells the jury who this person is.

MR. DAVIS: Understood.

THE COURT: All righty.

MR. WHITE: Two questions from us, your Honor, if we may.

THE COURT: Yes.

MR. WHITE: For experts, when we're qualifying an expert, do we tender them as an expert or will you --

THE COURT: No. I'm very glad you raised that,
because in the Second Circuit, that's a forbidden thing, though
in other circuits it's allowed. The reason it's been
forbidden -- and it's not my rule, although I happen to agree
with it, but it's the Second Circuit's rule -- is because it

gives the jury the impression that you're signing off that this person is an expert, which is really only their determination to make, and all you're really doing is saying that he or she meets the threshold requirements to possibly qualify as an expert witness. So you lay your foundation, "What do you do for a living?" And one related question — and this is my rule — I don't want the question, "Have you been certified by the courts in some other case?" because I think that has the same danger. And after you've asked all your foundational questions, if the other side has an objection, then you'll raise that at the sidebar.

And I should mention about sidebars. So when you have an objection to a question, normally you'll just say "objection" and one or two words, like "403" or "foundation." No speaking objections. If, as occasionally is necessary, there's some reason why you really need to have a sidebar, either because the objection is fairly complicated, "Judge, this was something that we thought we had worked out with our adversary two months ago and we think they're not true to what we worked out," or something like that, or simply because you feel the need to make a record on a particularly important objection, ask for a sidebar, and I usually grant those. Once in a while, if I think it's getting out of hand, I will deny sidebars and you can take it up at the next break, but usually I grant those. But I don't want speaking objections in front

of the jury is my point.

MR. WHITE: Understood. One other question was: Is it your preference to play the patent video from the federal judiciary?

THE COURT: I'm sorry?

MR. WHITE: Is it your practice to play the video that comes from the federal judiciary?

THE COURT: Yes. Thank you for reminding me. That's a great idea. We should have a copy somewhere, but why don't you work with my law clerk to have that available and we'll play that early on for the jury. That's an excellent thought.

All right. Anything else?

MR. DAVIS: Yes, your Honor. We had indicated that we wanted to bring to the Court's attention our request to -- it's twofold. One, to present testimony about the sale of international data plans; and to request the actual data from the defendants on that issue. We have a short presentation, a slide show. It's four or five slides. But I can talk to you about it rather than going through that formality.

THE COURT: Well, as I understand it -- now correct me if I have this wrong -- your argument was that even though something that occurred totally abroad would not be part of your damages, if their purchase occurred in the US, then it might be part of your damages. But don't you already have the total US sales figures?

MR. DAVIS: We have the US sales figures, but what we don't have is if you commit an infringing act in the United States, which is the purchase of the hardware device, but then you use that hardware device to buy a data plan abroad, that is harm to us, and that's the <code>WesternGeco</code> case and also the <code>Power Integrations</code> case. What those cases have recently held is that foreign damages, damages that occur abroad, are recoverable if it's tied to a US infringement. And so the infringement occurs here, the sale of the device occurs here, but in this situation someone will buy the device here in the United States, travel to London, and then buy a data plan in London. We don't have that data of the data plan; we don't have any records of the data plans sold abroad.

THE COURT: All right. Let me go to your adversary, see what he says about that.

MR. BUSBY: Your Honor, this was letter briefed pretty extensively in January, and as your Honor seems to recall, this request, the exact request, was denied.

THE COURT: Yes, but I said without prejudice. It's fair game for them to reraise it.

MR. BUSBY: Right, your Honor. So first of all --

THE COURT: The point is, nothing's happened. In your view, the law hasn't changed.

MR. BUSBY: The law has not changed, and as your Honor noted, infringements in the United States -- here's what we

have produced. We've produced all data packages, globally, that have any portion of their data package that could be used in the United States. We've produced all flow data which could show any data usage in the United States. And again, they're apparatus claims, but their expert's theory is based off data usage, and that's another day for the hearing, the trial next week. And we've produced all sales of any devices in the United States. So any infringing act in the United States is absolutely covered. So again, that's been briefed, that's been ruled on. They have all that data. We've produced actually —

THE COURT: So assuming, for the sake of argument, their interpretation of the <code>WesternGeco</code> case -- if I'm pronouncing that right -- just assume that for the sake of argument; have you produced everything that they would need to show these damages under that case?

MR. BUSBY: Well, I haven't reviewed it recently. This is a surprise to me, but --

THE COURT: All right. That's fair enough.

MR. BUSBY: Our understanding of the law is, any infringing act by the sales of an apparatus device that occurs in the United States is covered, and then some. And other than that, we supplemented the data from September 2018 to December 2018. There's an issue on that as well, if your Honor gives me time after this. But our view is, we've produced them more than enough information for infringing acts in the United

States. My general understanding of that law is, you have to have pretty clear evidence that the act that occurred in the United States -- and I'm going on memory here, your Honor, but -- the act that occurred in the United States has to clearly show that, somehow, that the act that occurred internationally is clearly tied to the United States. There is no evidence on that, and again, any action of infringement in the United States has been more than covered.

MR. DAVIS: To the last point, your Honor, that's exactly what we've alleged. But for the infringing act, the sale of these infringing devices, they wouldn't have the sale of the data plans. Both of the damages experts here agree that you look at data plans sales, not the sale of the devices, for damages, because these are loss leaders. No one sells the devices for profit. It's like if you buy your cellphone from —

THE COURT: I understand.

MR. DAVIS: Right. And so anyway, we looked at those, we look at the data plan sales. But for that sale, because it's a closed system, you can't use another device with these data plans.

THE COURT: So what is it you think, under your approach, you would need that you don't have now?

MR. DAVIS: We have two approaches. One, what we'd like is, if you sell the device here in the United States to

Joe Smith, Joe Smith then goes to London and buys a data package in London, that is the information we don't have. They never provided those records. They only provided data package sales that occurred in the United States.

THE COURT: Okay. I understand.

MR. DAVIS: But the other issue is, because they've made some limited arguments but not under oath and not any representations from any of the witnesses that they may not be able to get that data, so as an alternative, what our expert has done is said, well, I can estimate that based on the average number of data plans a user does, and he has an approach to that. And so barring — if the Court wants to maintain and not have them give discovery, then we would ask permission for our expert to at least offer that opinion on his estimation on what those foreign sales would be. And again, their own expert has said that you can look to foreign sales —

THE COURT: Okay. I heard you the first time.

Go ahead.

MR. BUSBY: Just two points, your Honor.

If you buy a data package in London and it has any form of data, if it's a global data package, therefore, a portion of that could be in the United States, they have that data. Then they have the flow data of all data used. So if there's a portion of that package that is allowed, is a global data package — there's three types. There's US data packages,

North America data packages, and global data packages. So under my adversary's -- if you buy a package in London and it's global and you can use that data in the United States, the first real issue is, did the user, did Joe Smith actually use all the data. That's why they have the flow data that shows all the data monthly that was used in the United States.

That's really what matters. So they have any data that was used in the United States.

Second point: Their damages expert, Mr. Martinez, I deposed him. The second theory, it's not in his expert report. And your Honor seems very clear you're going to hold us tightly to our expert reports, which we appreciate. What happened was, at the end of his deposition, they took a break and he came back and he said, well, I think I can estimate this, and he did a calculation. We have an MIL on that issue. But that's not in their expert report. Mr. Martinez did not do that in his expert report, so the second option isn't even available.

THE COURT: Well, I think their argument is that since I gave them the right to renew their discovery request on that theory, that implicit in that, what good would the discovery have been if their expert couldn't supplement his report in that regard. So I don't think that is necessarily a dead issue.

But this is very helpful. I will get you a ruling by tomorrow afternoon.

MR. BUSBY: Your Honor, can I just make one point.

THE COURT: Yes.

MR. BUSBY: They actually asked us -- I have the emails right here -- if they could supplement their expert report. This is in March. And we asked for clarification whether they could tell us what they were going to do. We never heard anything after that. So they actually asked us whether they could supplement their damages expert report. We haven't seen that. So that issue has come up with counsel.

THE COURT: What about that?

MR. DAVIS: We had mentioned doing that, and we've told them orally about what we planned to do. It's no big secret here. I mean, they heard it. As my friend said, that they've mentioned it during the deposition of what we were going to do, and we're happy to, if the Court allows us to, to provide that in advance of his testimony at trial.

THE COURT: All right. I really think I've heard what I need to hear to make a ruling. I will get you a ruling by tomorrow afternoon on this issue.

Anything else?

MR. DAVIS: One other issue relating to the damages issue.

Just last night we received a supplemental interrogatory response, and it updates the time period in which one of the accused products was sold, and so it sold for longer

than what they've represented to us. We haven't gotten a definitive answer whether or not we have the records for those sales. So a G2 device was sold for a year or six months, I don't remember the exact time period, longer than what they told us, and so it could be a nonissue in that they've given us the records already and we have all the data, just there were some clerical mistake in there or not, but we need that so we can present it accurately when we put on our damages expert.

THE COURT: Well, it's moot at this point, but it may be a real live issue. And so you know how to call in to the Court. After you've found out if it's a real issue and you want to pursue it, jointly call the Court and we'll deal with it.

Yes.

MR. BUSBY: Your Honor, just another related issue.

We're wrestling with the PCO, and we noted in the draft that there's Mr. Martinez, their damages expert, who I deposed in January, and we haven't heard anything about a supplemental report since then. Their new number in the pretrial consent order is over \$2 million. The number in his expert report is \$700,000, based on the Court's ruling of no past judgment, past damages. So it seems that not only have they not supplemented the report, which they asked us about this international data estimate issue, they also are apparently coming in with new damages calculations, which are

not in his expert report.

MR. DAVIS: I'm just hearing this for the first time so I'm not exactly sure what he's saying here, but I think the issue might be that the data that we got was limited to December 31st of last year and we requested some additional data through trial time, and I think that's probably where the numbers come from.

MR. BUSBY: And your Honor, that's exactly -- excuse me, your Honor, but that's exactly what the supplemental report was. They asked if they could supplement the report, and we said: On what? How are you going to do it? What's the methodology? There's no supplemental report. It's just like when we were stopped or blocked by the Court --

THE COURT: Whoa, whoa, whoa.

Normally I hold experts very strictly to what's in their report. But if what happened -- I'm not clear that this is what happened, but if defendant supplemented their interrogatory responses very recently and said the date -- I'm going to give a hypothetical -- instead of 2016, 2018, then of course there would be a basis to supplement the report, at least in the arithmetic sense, because of the change.

MR. BUSBY: But your Honor, there are really distinct issues here, and I'm very sorry. What Mr. Davis is talking about is device sales, the device, okay? That number -- what happened in the California case is we found out there was some,

you know, within months, different sales data. Their expert, he doesn't even rely on devices. So that's one issue. What I was talking about the supplemental report is the data usage, the data flow, all that stuff. That's the real issue. That's what Mr. Martinez relies on. And that's the data that we've given them. And they said, well, we want to give you a supplemental report, and we asked for them, and we said, What's your methodology? I'm sorry. They asked us -- I'm sorry. They asked us. They said, you know, can we give you a supplemental report? We said, How? What are you doing? When? And we haven't received that for months.

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THE COURT: If there was an increase from 700,000 to 2 1 million, it doesn't sound like it had anything to do with this 2 3 supplemental interrogatory. 4 MR. BUSBY: Absolutely, your Honor. 5 THE COURT: What did it have to do with? 6 MR. DAVIS: They only provided us records that went 7 through December. So there is additional records that show additional sales devices throughout the trial and that is 8 9 arithmetically supplementing. There is more information we 10 have. There are infringements ongoing. 11 THE COURT: The data you had originally was through 12 when? 13 Through the end of the year. Through MR. DAVIS: 14 December 2018. 15 THE COURT: And now you have through a few months? 16 MR. DAVIS: Yes. 17 How could that possibly account for a THE COURT: change from 700,000 to 2 million? 18 MR. DAVIS: Because our patent only started in August, 19 20 and so from August to December there weren't very much sales. 21 It wasn't that long. Only four months. So an additional four 22 months and they have had a lot more sales. I don't have the exact numbers here in front of me because this is the first 23 24 time I saw an issue, so I can't really calculate it for you.

It's not that we are offering a new theory of damages.

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All it would be is we are just adding in the additional information in arithmetic savings.

THE COURT: When did you get that additional information?

MR. DAVIS: To be honest, it's probably been a while ago.

MR. BUSBY: January.

MR. DAVIS: I don't know if it's exactly January. It wasn't like it was a week or two ago. It's been a while ago.

THE COURT: That was the point in time to call the Court and say, we want to supplement, unless they had agreed to it. But assuming they didn't agree to it, not on the eve of trial.

Let me go back to defense counsel. If it's purely arithmetic and they blew it and they should have asked in January, how would you be prejudiced if you were given, say, a three-hour additional deposition of their witness?

MR. BUSBY: Your Honor, I'm very sorry. We are mixing a lot of issues here. It's not device sales that we trued up from September at their request, from September to December. It's data and they are the ones who said, can we supplement the report and we said --

THE COURT: Excuse me. If the new calculation is simply an arithmetic addition of stuff based on after-provided discovery, that's one thing. If it's something else, I agree

with you then it's apples and oranges. But they are representing, at least for now, that they got data from you that supplemented the time period and the sales involved and that that is the sole basis for the new calculation.

MR. DAVIS: That's what I believe, your Honor.

THE COURT: Assuming hypothetically that's right and it was wrong, you have a different objection. But assuming it's hypothetically right, how would you be prejudiced if you had another three-hour deposition with the expert?

MR. BUSBY: To be honest, your Honor, I would hope that within three hours we could find out what he did. This is a little bit complex. Here is his original report and, as you know, it's very detailed.

I really apologize. But there are a lot of issues going on here. There is the international data issue. I don't know if that's involved. Then there is the device issue and there is, I think, this issue. We really don't know what happened. It may take a lot of time to undo this ball of twine.

THE COURT: Here is what I'll do for now because I have to go teach and need to leave now.

I think the initial burden is on the plaintiff because they, on their own statement, had what they needed back in January and did not move to supplement the report at that time.

Plaintiff should put in a letter brief not to exceed

five single-spaced pages explaining why nevertheless they should be able to, in effect, supplement, and you know some of the arguments from the other side, so you can anticipate that in your initial letter and that letter should be submitted to the Court by no later than noon tomorrow.

Defense counsel can then put in a response, similar, five-page, single-spaced letter by no later than 9 a.m. on Friday. Plaintiff's counsel can then put in a reply limited to

I'm taking a plane to São Paulo, Brazil at 11:00 Friday. I will get you a ruling before I leave.

two pages, single spaced, by no later than 5 p.m. on Friday.

MR. BUSBY: Your Honor, just for clarification, this relates to that \$2 million calculation, correct?

THE COURT: Correct. Real good. Thanks very much. (Adjourned)